TWO CENTS.

THE TARIFF BILL

All Ready to Submit to the Democratic Majority

OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Protests Against Coal and Iron on the Free List

FROM ALABAMA AND VIRGINIA

all to pieces, as the Mills bill was. Their idea is, if the bill is put on the calendar with the unanimous report of the democrats of the committee, it can be forced through the House without amendment. Relying on the President.

For the accomplishment of this their chief repeal bill. The confidence of the committee in Mr. Cleveland's attitude is not misplaced, but whether his influence will be sufficient to hold off opposition to the committee pill from democrats is a question.

Against Free Coal and Iron.

Several members of the majority were kept busy today listening to arguments and appeals from interested persons and parties who desired to have their views upon certain matters incorporated into the Virginia. The former represented the coal and iron interests of that state, and they presented to Chairman Wilson and to Messrs, Turner, McMillin, Montgomery and Stevens, who happened to be present in the room at the time of the call, the reasons why, in their opinion, coal and iron ore should not be placed upon the free list. This delegation consisted of the following gentlemen: F. W. Anderson, B. F. Moore, Ross C. Smith, W. B. Phillips, and Chappell Cory of the Commercial Club of Birningham; T. G. Bush, president of the Moand Birmingham Railway Company, J. M. McKleroy, president of the Anniston Land Company, Anniston; and Nat. Baxter, jr., of Nashville, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company located at Rirmingham.

Messrs, Bush and Baxter were spokesmen for the delegation. They stated that they came as business men purely, although the entire delegation were democrats in resented, the committeemen were informed, amounted to \$125,000,000, and were the means of livelihood of 70,000 men in Alabama. The coal and iron interests of Alabama. it was stated, fed and clothed more than one-fifth of the entire population of that state, and the comfort and happiness of this large number of people were involved in the question whether or not these articles should

The Virginia Delegation.

The Virginia delegation represented Churchland Grange, Norfolk county, and was composed of John T. Griffin, Joseph T. Duke, Henry Kern, T. E. Trotman, W. B. Carney and K. C. Murray. These gentlemen had an interview with Chairman Wilson, in which they urged upon him the recessity, from their point of view, of retaining in the proposed new tariff measure, the duty of twenty-five cents a bushel upon potatoes. Mr. Murray acted as spokesman, and presented facts and figures showing the extent of the interests involved. He said that this was the only protection that was afforded to the farmers of the Atlantic coast, or at least, that portion of it tributary to the Norfolk market.

They have to pay protected prices upon articles that they consume, but the tax upon potatoes did not, it was asserted, raise the price of this great product to the Norfolk, it was stated, handles about 1,000,000 barreis of potatoes annually, and the property interests of Churchland Grange are valued at \$3,500,000.

To Protect the Farmers

It was particularly desired, it was said, to protect the farmers there against the importation of Nova Scotia potatoes, which freight, and the labor in their production and the value of land upon which they are raised being less than in the United States. the producers of potatoes here would be placed at a disadvantage if they were compelled to meet this Canadian competition. The members of the delegation made no objection to the free importation of Ber-muda potatoes, for the reason that at the fisher, but Canadian and Cleveland counties time they came into market the native product was not ready for sale, and therefore did not come directly into competition gress. The population will be swelled by

TO BE PROMOTED.

Commodore Skerrett Will Probably

Soon Be an Admiral. Commodore Skerrett, recently detached from command of the United States naval forces at Honolulu and transferred to the Indians. command of the Asiatic station, will be promoted to the rank of rear admiral by the retirement in the spring of Admiral Ir win, who succeeded him in command at Honolulu. That is, provided his physical examination by a medical board at San Francisco turns out as successfully as the examination of his moral and mental record, made in Washington by Rear Admirals Gherardi, Greer and Brown. The Gherardi board has not yet submitted its report, but idea he jots it down on the wide expanse records to prevent Commodore Skerrett's advancement to the highest grade in the navy. There has been some gossip among naval officers over the defense of the provisional government of Hawaii made by ers on his arrival in San Francisco from as the report of a cabinet officer. In order honolulu, and the suggestion has been allay the suspicions of the reader, it is for Honolulu, and the suggestion has been allay the suspicions of the reader, it is fair made that his views may place him in bad to state that the reason cabinet officers do grace with the President, who passes on the findings of promotion and retirement boards. As Admiral Skerrett did not criticise the have not the time. Then the cabinet officers do not write their own reports is not because they lack literary ability, but because they have not the time. Then the cabinet officers do not write their own reports is not because they lack literary ability. President's Hawailan policy in any way this idea finds no supporters. Commodore Skerrett has informed the Navy Department that he will sail for the Asiatio November 21. Mrs. Skerrett and her two unmarried daughters, who have been at Honolulu with the admiral for some ime, are due in San Francisco from the Hawaiian capital this week, and will acto Asia, making their residence with the American colony in Yoko

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Sixty-six fourth-class postmasters wer appointed yesterday. Of this number forty were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation and the remainder by removals. The Virginia appointments were as follows: Golden Springs, Mattie L. Granham, vice Lima J. Childress; Grizzard, L. E. Mason,

Vol. 83, No. 20,731. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

A Contract Made For Constructing a Wharf at Wakefield.

Steps Taken to Preserve and Suitably Mark a Spot Sacred to Americans-Col. Wilson Begins the Work.

for marking and preserving the birthplace of the first President of the republic. The work is in the hands of Col. John M. Wilson of the engineer corps of the army, and it goes without saying to those at all conversant with the record of that office that this most important commission, recently intrusted to him, will be faithfully and ex-The five democrats who have been prepar- peditiously executed so far as the funds at ing the tariff bill are ready today to hand the his disposal will permit. He has already bill over to their democratic colleagues. There arranged for the preliminary work by makare eleven democrats on the committee and ing a contract with I. H. Hathaway & Comthey have been called together to meet late pany of Philadelphia for the construction of this afternoon to go over the measure. It a wharf of cast iron screw piles, with a ment that this government will endeavor is expected that they may make some timber deck, near the mouth of Bridge changes in it, and at all events they will creek, Virginia, as a means of approach consider it for several days before report- from the Potomac river to the old and so ing it to the republicans. They have de- long neglected place at Wakefield where cided that it would not be advisable to sub- Washington was born. The total amount mit the bill to a democratic caucus before available for the means of access is \$19,700 putting it on the calendar. It is argued that and the contract for the wharf is for \$9,850. the bill if taken into caucus would be cut It requires that work upon it shall begin May 1 next and that it shall be completed, ready for use, by the first of August next. This wharf will be 1,050 feet long by 16 feet | mation just now, and a new American minwide, with a head 40 by 60 feet.

Ruins of the Old Homestend. Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington reliance is in the expectation that Mr.Cleve- and where his boyhood was spent, is in land will send a ringing tariff message to Westmoreland county, lying on the Poto-Congress on their reassembling and will mac river, sixty-five miles below Washingback up the committee with all the power ton city and just three miles below the sumof the administration, as he did the silver mer resort known as Colonial Beach. This county has also the honor of being the birthplace of President Monroe and Gen. R. E. Lee. Wakefield is a large plantation of 1,200 acres bordering on the river for a dent Dole before the minister called. This half mile and running back some distance knowledge of itself, some think, would be between the historic Pope's creek and Bridge creek. The spot where the home of Washington stood is 100 yards from the bank of Pope's creek and some distance up from

the Potomac.

Nothing remains of the original dwelling. which was a plain house of four rooms on new tariff bill. The most important of the lower floor and several in the attic, ex-these were delegations from Alabama and of the house. Up to a few years ago a lone chimney stood marking this historic spot, but now nothing remains save a cluster of trees, a few fig bushes and a pile of broken brick. The property was purchased by the government from Mr. John E. Wilson,

The Family Vault.

gress, June 14, 1879, appropriated \$3,000 for monument to mark the spot where Washington was born. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Evarts, then Secretary of State visited the place and on May 24 wrote a letter to Mr. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, suggesting that the parental home in which Washington was born should be preserved and that it should be marked with able monument. He estimated that such a structure would cost \$30,000, and the original appropriation was subsequently increased to that amount. After the purchase price of mants the property was paid, the amount for pleting the project of Congress, including the construction of a suitable wharf and approaches, was reduced to \$24,713. tract just made for the landing wharf leaves but about \$13,000 for the complete execution of the will of Congress in the erection of a suitable monument, &c. This does leave very much to the discretion of Wilson, but it may be depended upon that make the best possible use of the funds at his disposal in the design and construction of a suitable monument for this

PROGRESS IN OKLAHOMA.

What Will Be Shown by the Annual Report of the Governor. The annual report of the governor of Ok-

lahoma has not been received at the Department of the Interior, and active measures are being taken to get it so that the report of the Secretary of the Interior may turns up. I have told him all I want to not be delayed. Gov. Renfroe will state that no official and reliable census of the inhabitants of the territory has been taken since 1890, but that a commission was appointed on the 30th of June, 1892, to make an enumeration, and that said commission exercised great care in getting approximate results. In 1890 the population of the territory was 60,416; in 1892, 133,100, and the forthcoming report will put the population about 200,000. It is expected that the great-est increase will be shown in the counties fore did not come directly into competition with the imports from Bermuda—they are the inclusion of the Osage, Pawnee, Kansas, Otoe, Missouri, Tonkawa, Kickapoo, Wich-Klassa, Comanche and Apache Indians. All of these tribes are strongly represented. The report will dwell on the amount of taxable property in the territory, on banks and banking, on commercial and railroad enterprises, schools, farm products, stock raising. mining, forestry, settlement of lands, purchase of Indian reservations, labor, legislation and a survey of the condition of the

CABINET OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The First Draft Written for Them

How They Are Completed. That a cabinet officer writes his annua report is a fiction. The report is written for him. He edits. If his eye falls on objectionable matter, then so does his deadly blue lead. If he happens to hit on a brilliant of white paper which intervenes between the typewritten lines of the ready-made report. Very often when he gets an idea which isn't really brilliant, but which he Then the whole is again typewritten, sen the report can usually be written by a clerk An abstract of the report of each bureau s made for the cabinet officer and the compilation is easily accomplished.

Just at this season of the year it is or the most plausible things in the world to tell an expectant caller. "The Secretary is at work on his annual report and must not be interpreted."

he interrupted "

Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle conference yesterday concerning the Rusisco. The evidence submitted by the comvice J. V. Jones, resigned; Mons, A. H. Shows that some of the escaped prisoners are not extraditable and are therefore entitled to land. What is to be done with the others is still a puzzling question. ner of immigration at San Francisco thers is still a puzzling question.

LITTLE STOCK TAKEN THE PRESIDENT BACK. OPENED BY WILHELM. REGISTERED BONDS.

At the Hawaiian Legation at the Theories Advanced

AS TO A SECRET CALL ON THE QUEEN.

Practical steps have at last been taken ADay's Delay in the Sailing of the Steamer.

MINISTER THURSTON WAITING

The Hawaiian legation here takes very been advanced, in the absence of facts, in regard to the coup d'etat of the President. Little or no credence is placed in the stateto arrange an amnesty or a combination government under Queen Liliuokalani. Neither is it thought that Minister Willis could very well carry out any instructions -provided he had any-to see the ex-queen secretly before reporting his arrival to the provisional government. Honolulu, it is said, is a gossipy sort of place, where everybody knows the business of everybody else. The inhabitants are on the alert for inforister would be a marked man. The hotel occupied by the legation is located in the heart of the city, at the junction of the three principal streets, and is constantly living in Honolulu ever since her forced retirement and is practically under constant surveillance. A visit from Minister Willis to the queen would be immediately reported to the officers of the government. The fact might not get into the news circles, but would unquestionably be known by Presiample ground for the provisional government to go slow in recognizing Mr. Willis.

The Exact Diplomatic Status. A good deal has been said about the exact status of the Hawaiian minister here, and some have alleged that he has never been fully recognized as the diplomatic representative of Hawaii.

The Star is positively informed that there has been no change whatever in the diplomatic relations between the two coungovernment from Mr. John E. Wilson, formerly of Maryland, but who has been residing on the place for the past forty years. He married Miss Bettie Washington, whose grandfather was Wm. Augustine Washington.

The property was purchased by the government from Mr. John E. Wilson, interposition of a request from Hawaii last spring for a change in the business relations of the nations. The commissioners from the provisional government were received as such, and in June Mr. Thurston was pretented to the President, who accepted his Washington's father, grandfather and greatgrandfather lived all or a part of their lives at Bridge creek, now Wakefield, and were all interred in the family vauit. This vault is only a short distance from the birthplace, but nothing remains except a group of trees and a few marble slabs with inscriptions almost extinct. To rescue this historic spot from neglect and oblivion, Consequence of the president, who accepted his credentials. Mr. Blount was sent to Hawaii as a commissioner, and later as minister, accredited to the Dole government. Then Mr. Willis was sent in the same capacity and Mr. Mills was named as consul general. Mr. Wilder has been sent to this country as consul general at San Francisco, and his exequatur has been issued by the State Department. There is absolutely no lack of formal recognition. The provisional historic spot from neglect and oblivion, Consequence of the Consequen t from neglect and oblivion. Con- government of Hawaii is as firmly rooted in that of Great Britain.

The Steamer Delayed. A telegram was received in this city this morning from San Francisco informing the It is Engrossing the Attention of the Hawaiian minister that the steamer Mono-wai of the Oceanic line, scheduled to sail today for Honolulu, would be detained until tomorrow. No reason was given. This is the steamer that was booked to carry the ments.

Additional instructions for Minister Willis and some observations by Minister Thurson the Canadian Pacific line that will stop Honolulu, and it is barely possible that Mr. Thurston's packet has been forwarded to that port by wire by Mr. Wilder in the hope of securing an advantage over this government. But Victoria is 400 miles further from Honolulu than San Francisco, and it is doubtful whether the day's start would be of avail. But that is a question to be solved only by the results.

Minister Thurston Walting. No further news is anticipated now until Saturday, when the Australia arrives. Minister Thurston said this morning that he was merely waiting. He added: "There is no news, no change in the situation at this have no intention of seeing Secretary Gresham again until something new

Has Not Demanded His Passports. Minister Thurston has not demanded his passports, and will not do so, unless he learns that the government he represents has been overthrown.

HE IS A MENACE.

An Escaped Forger Who is Wanted Very Badly.

October 11 the Post Office Department offered a reward of \$500 for the recapture of James K. Stratton, an alleged desperado, who escaped from the Canon City penitentiary on the night of September 17 last, while serving a term of twenty-one years for forgery. Thousands of conspicuous circulars were printed and some were distributed. Then the department got the idea that it would aid materially in the man hunt if it struck off some advertise-ments with the portrait of the alleged offender boldly displayed, and some of these were also distributed. An unreasonable were also distributed. An unreasonable percentage of these circulars lie idle in the department and it seems that no effort is being made to post them in conspicuous Sub rosa, the inspectors from the start had very slim hope that Stratton could be retaken. The prison authorities have also offered a reward of \$200 in addition to that offered by the Post Office De-partment. The postal officials seem to partment. The postal officials seem to treat Mr. Stratton with a great deal of deference. They are afraid of his evil genius. The report on which the reward issued set forth, "that the liberty of Strattor, is a menace to the department.

THE COMMAND AT RIO.

main for the Present. every commander in the navy in their pre-dictions as to who will get this assignment but the impression is strong that Capt. Picking, as the senior officer present, will continue in command for some time to

Commissioner Lamoreux of the general land office has rendered a decision involving title to all lands in the Great Falls, Montana, townsite. The decision recites that the Great Falls Water Power and Townsite Company is, as transferce of the lands in question, protected in its right of occupancy. This is in line with previous decisions in the case

His Hurried Trip to New York Still a Mystery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1893-TWELVE PAGES.

Rumors That He Has Been Investing and Visited New York in Connection With His Investments.

The President and Secretary Lamont re- Adjusting Relations of the Empire turned to Washington early this morning having left New York on the midnight train. The President remained secluded in the White House all day and was inaccessible to all callers, save members of his cabinet. It required all Private Secretary Thurber's tact and diplomacy to smooth over the keen disappointment felt by a throng of official visitors, mostly Congressmen, who little stock in the many theories that have business with the President and are unable to gain an audience.

Rumors as to the Trip. The purpose of the President's surreptitious visit to New York is still a mystery. It is hard to believe that he made the long journey merely for the purpose of seeing Francis Wilson's nimble capers in "Erminie," and the rumor that he went on

account of his health is emphatically denied in all quarters. The most plausible theory is that he went to New York to transact some private business that could not be attended to in Washington, but even that does not seem to explain why he surrounded his plans and

movements with so much mystery. A Rumored Squeeze on Chicago Gas. One rumor that was circulated was that the President has of late been doing conunder observation. The ex-queen has been siderable speculating and has gone in heavy on Chicago Gas, which has just suffered a slump. The one who spread the rumor was a member of Congress, who asserted that he "had it straight" that the President, in connection with E. C. Benedict, had been "squeezed" for about \$100,000 in this transaction alone.

The story was that he had gone New York for the purpose of effecting a The story was that he had gone over to transfer of some real estate to cover his losses, this being business that he could not well do at this end. Coupled with this was the statement that the President has some large holdings in the President was deared. large holdings in the Broadway syndicate, mainly in the name of Secretary Lamont, and that there has come an emergency which renders it advisable for the chief executive to transfer some of this stock to raise funds.

Investing His Spare Cash.

These stories spread today with the usual rapidity, and were received with varying detries for the past fifty years, barring the grees of credulity. But with all the gossip interposition of a request from Hawaii last that they created, there is a ground work spring for a change in the business relations of the nations. The commissioners from vesting his spare cash lately. It is generas such, and in June Mr. Thurston was presented to the President, who accepted his

At all events the President is back, and

the diplomatic soil of the United States as the real object of his trip remains, so far that of Great Britain.

THE OVERTIME PROBLEM.

Post Office Officials.

An interesting problem with the Post Office Department authorities is the quessince the enactment of that law the depart ment has been subjected to much concern and annoyance. To reduce the making of overtime to the minimum it required not only the redistricting of the free delivery cities in such a manner as to enable car riers to cover their routes within the prescribed time, the appointment of many additional carriers and the curtailing of routes in sparsely settled districts at some offices, but also the adoption of and en forcement of certain rules and regulations to restrict or entirely prevent the unnecessary making of overtime by letter carriers who showed a disposition to lotter on their routes or were otherwise delinquent or indifferent. The files of the department are now filled with applications for the payment of overtime claims, amounting to nearly a million dollars. When the depart-ment passed into the hands of the present administration the problem of was one of the first to engross its atten tion. There was no apparent e There was no apparent evidence that vention of overtime making had had the desired effect. Reports then showed that vertime was not only being made, but in large offices was actually increasing from month to month. During the present ad-

ministration the amount of overtime has been remarkably reduced. COMMODORE GILLIS.

The Only Way He Can Enter the Brazilian Service.

An interesting rumor in connection with the fitting out of war ships at New York for service in the Brazilian rebellion is that Commodore J. H. Gillis of the United States navy has offered his services to President Peixoto and that he is to be placed in command of the fleet to sail from New York in a few days. Commodore Gilservice having been as a member of the light house board. He is just as amenable to the orders of the President now, however, as he was when on the active list.

How He Can Go. A Star reporter was informed at the Navy Department today that the only way that Commodore Gillis could enter the service of Brazil was by surrendering his present commission, unless, however, he should obthe consent of Congress. If it were the naval undertakings in Brazil there is no doubt there would be volunteers enough to equip a large fleet with capable men, who long for an opportunity at real active nava

AFFAIRS ARE QUIET.

For a Wonder in Central America

A cable message received at the Navy Department this morning from Commande Lyons reported the arrival of the United States steamer Alliance at Corinto, Nicaragua, Tuesday. This information signifies for the statement that there will be no im- that affairs in Central America are quiet mediate change in the command of the at last. The Alliance is assigned to the naval forces at Rio, which devolved on duty of looking after American interests Capt. Picking of the Charleston when Ad- on the west coast of that region of fremiral Stanton was recalled because of his quent internal disturbance, and she was faux pas with Mello, the insurgent admiral, recently sent to San Jose de Guatemala in a month ago. Gossips around the Department have included nearly of dictatorship by Guatemala's president. the Navy Department that the war bubble in that country had broken and permission was given him to return to Corinto. The apology offered by Honduras for firing on a Pacific mall steamer flying the American flag in the hope of stopping the vessel and securing a political refugee disposed of the necessity for keeping the Alliance on the Honduras coast.

> Ran Ashore. The life-saving service has been informed

that the schooner J. H. Elliott, with a cargo of wood from Chincoteague for Philadelphia, ran ashore off Lewes, Del., this morning. She was assisted off by the life-saving crew and returned to Chincoteague.

Government Receipts Today. The receipts from internal revenue today

The German Emperor Tells the Reichstag Its Duty.

MUST PROVIDE FOR A LARGER ARMY

and the States.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.-The reichstag was opened today by his majesty, Emperor William, in person. At noon the castle guards marched into the white saloon, which occupies the southeastern corner of speech. Following the guards came the members of the bundesrath, the representatives of individual states composing

the German empire. After them came the ministers of state and the members of the reichstag. When all had taken the positions assigned to them the grand marshal of the court, the Prince of Pless, announced the approach of the emperor by knocking upon the floor with his staff of office.

The emperor, attired in full military uniform, entered the saloon and proceeded directly to the dais, which was situated to the right of the press gallery. With a low his majesty in a firm, clear voice read.

The Kaiser's Address.

The emperor said: "When I, in July last, convoked the reichstag I expressed my confident hope that you would not deny me and my high confederates your co-operation in developing the army institutions, which, in the interest of the security of the empire, had become necessary. I am very much pleased to find that my confidence was not deceived and greeting you today I feel that I want to express to the reichstag the imperial thanks for its patriotic readiness and for the manifold proofs of warm sympathy of the manifold proofs of warm sympathy of which I am pleased to have been the recipient in various parts of the empire. These proofs are security to me of the satisfaction which the nation feels at the organization that has been secured in the

German army, in which there is a guarantee of protection to the fatherland, and of the maintenance of peace. It will now be your foremost task and common labor with the federated governments to care for raising of means to cover the increased expense caused by the increased peace footing of the army. The proposals which you will receive will move on a broad basis, which will be concurrent with the new regulations of the financial relations of the empire to its separate members.
"The financial administration has not yet

empire's financial system must be built up in such a manner that the past vacillat empire's return of its surplus to the states must be fixed in such manner that a legally secured share in the empire's own receipts be secured to the single states for a previously fixed period. Such an order things will secure to our state organisation harmony with its federal character, disturbed co-operation of the empire and

ngle states.
'A bill will be laid before the reichstag referring to the new regulation to the pire's financial system. In order to c the needed means bills will be introduce the needed means bills will be introduced re-ferring to the taxation of tobacco and wine and raising the revenue taxes. Undoubted-ly with your co-operation we will succeed in solving these important tasks. "With regard to the present situation, I will state that the budget has been drawn up with the utmost economy.
"The expectations which were nursed when commercial treaties were concluded with Austria, Italy, Belgium and Switzerand that these treaties would form a start ing point for regulating our commercial relations with other states have been real-

ized. Hence treaties with Spain, Roumania and Servia by means of which the exchange of goods will receive steadiness and prosperous development are submitted for your approval. Heavy Duties Against Russia

introduce against Russia an extraordinary ncrease of the tax on imports. The recripts will be handed you without delay. I fully hope that the present negotiations with Russia will lead to a withdrawal of these measures.

ernments have exercised we have succeeded in stamping out the epidemic, which, during the past year, claimed such beavy sacrifices. In order to utilize this experi-ence and to formulate repressive measures more lastingly, a bill will be introduced to secure effect to the resolutions recently adopted by the Dresden anti-cholera congress. These resolutions will shortly submitted for your approval.

"Thanks to the energy the federal gov-

"Your efforts will be so taxed in a solution of these tasks that the federated goverments have considered it advisable to otherwise restrict the limits of the pro-"Germany's foreign relations are

changed. The country continues in the closest friendship with the allied powers, who, with us, follow common peaceful aims also maintain peaceful Germany's allies relations with all the powers."

The emperor concluded by expressing the hope that with God's aid the blessings of

The ceremony of opening the nouse was

BALTIMORE COMPLAINS. Discrimination Against That City by Trunk Lines Charged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.-The Nationa Transportation Association, which began its annual session in the corn and flour ex-

change yesterday, was this morning addressed by Congressman Bellamy Storer of Ohio. Mr. Storer is chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, and he spoke of the relations of this committee to the commercial interests. Delegates were also present from the more prominent commercial organizations in the country. Mr. Jerome Carty of Philadelphia made

of the trunk line railroads against Balti-more, Philadelphia and Boston in favor of New York in car service and transportatio serves the serious consideration of the interstate commerce committee.
Mr. Carty introduced a resolution in conscnance with his remarks, and it adopted. The resolution provides for a committee to ascertain whether the charges

exacted by or the failure to charge for services rendered by trunk line railroads at certain Atlantic seaboard cities constitute discrimination under commerce act and report to the association at its next meeting. The committee is as follows: E. P. Wil son, Cincinnati; Jerome Carty, Philadel-phia; Wm. S. Young, Baltimore; D. W. Raulet, Boston; D. E. Richardson, Chicago.

Another Operation on Col. Henderson DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 16.-Col. Henderson, who since his return from Washington has been confined to his bed with limb and has been unable to sleep, has La., vice Mr. Hero, removed, and John D. oday tation above the knee. His sufferings have impaired his health seriously.

Stocker of Georgia to be surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga., vice Mr. Winship, removed.

Amount Estimated to Be Held by Foreign

Owners.

Facts From the Annual Report of the Register of the Treasury-Recommendations as to Salaries.

The report of J. Fount Tillman, who, on the 1st of July last, succeeded Gen. W. S. Testimony of Charles Nordhoff and Rosecrans, resigned, as register of the treasury, is just made public. It necessarily covers only the period during which Mr. Timman's predecessor held control, but the INCREASE IN TAXATION. voluminous tabulated statements presented contain much information of interest. As to foreign holders of United States

registered bonds Mr. Tillman says: "The term 'foreign' is applied to the ledgers upon which are posted the names of owners who desire their interest checks sent to some foreign country. In a few the royal palace, and took positions about cases the owners are American citizens, the dais, from which his majesty read his living abroad for a more or less extended period, but the larger portion is the property of foreigners. From such examinations as it is possible to make it is evident ligion, education, morality, good governthat a large proportion of the registered bonds owned abroad are controlled by agents resident in this country. As a rule the home of the owner does not appear upon the bond itself, nor is its location furnished to the department, except when it becomes necessary to assign the bond."

Amount Held by Foreigners. In October, 1892, the names of holders of registered bonds, who for various reasons offscourings of the earth gathered at Honowere supposed to be of foreign nationality, lulu, and who are missionary haters bewere compiled and found to amount to cause the missionaries have stood in the bow Chanceller Von Caprivi handed the about \$18,800,000, out of which only \$4,830,300 way of their schemes of immoral moneyemperor the manuscript of a speech which appeared upon the foreign ledgers. This making. To this gang Paramount Minister sum, Mr. Tillman thinks, is much nearer the truth than the "extravagant guesses which have oftentimes been made and there. printed.' No attempt was made to estimate the

amount of United States coupon bonds It is stated that under many disadvantages the labor of analyzing the expense of each of the great government loans and the amount of interest paid thereon has been carried to almost perfect completion, and it is hoped that within the next month

a satisfactory tabulated statement of the result will be ready for submission.

Considerable progress has also been made in classifying the expenditures of the government made and the submission. ernment under subjects and catchwords by the index-card system so as to enable the expenditures of the government upon any particular subject to be ascertained with

Inadequate Salaries.

Mr. Tillman concludes as follows: This is one of the oldest as well as one of the most responsible bureaus in this department, being coexistent with the government itself, but the salaries paid to the register, assistant register and chiefs of divisions are less than those paid to such officers in other bureaus.

other bureaus.

"The financial administration has not yet found a definite solution of these problems. Past experience has, however, proved that arrangements between the empire and single states can no longer be postponed. The tast of the assistant register to \$2,700, and that of the chiefs of the several divisions to \$2,100. to \$2,100.

> EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. Treasury Figures on the Income From

These Sources. The advance statement of the Treasury Department's bureau of statistics shows exports of domestic merchandise er, 1893, were valued at \$85,913,800 as compared with \$86,829,621 in October, 1892, a decrease in value of \$915,819. The exports of foreign merchandise increased by \$740,715 from \$1,031,292 in 1892. Imports of merchandise show a falling off of \$20,357,768. The excess of exports over imports in October,

1892, was \$15,861,369 and in October, 1893, Of the exp months ending October 31 in the two years taken the conditions are very different, there being much less excess of exports in 1893 than in 1892, \$13,935,724 in the former year and \$45,065,495 in the latter. The exports, foreign and domestic, for the were valued at \$690,907,688 and in 1892 for the corresponding period \$753,171,018, a difference of \$62,263,330.

The exports of gold in the month of Oc-

tober, 1893, were \$505,918 as compared with \$484,250 in October, 1892.

The imports in October, 1893, were \$1,583,-"In accordance with the wishes of my confederates I decided to use my right to was \$2,634,080 and in 1893 \$1,078,019. The exports of silver were \$3,707,422 in October,1892, and \$3,472,768 in October, 1893. The imports of silver in October of the two years were \$3,494,958 in 1892 and \$1,418,069 in 1893. The decreased imports of silver were sufficient to make the excess of exports over imports ver showed a marked increase, the increase

GRIDIRONS' TRIP.

duct.

Going Down South to Make Things Merry for Asheville.

The famous Gridiron Club of this city is off for another of its unconventional but highly delightful outings this evening. This time the club is going down to Asheville, N. C., to make the residents of that pretty place feel perfectly at home on earth. The Gridiron Club is capable of doing that very sort of thing, and when the members get lcose it is always a question whether they are being entertained or are doing the en-tertaining. It is usually the latter. The The emperor concluded by expressing the hope that with God's aid the blessings of leave at 7 o'clock on a special train over peace would be in the future preserved to the Richmond and Danville railroad to end three days at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville. Elaborate preparations have been made for the reception of the club in that a drive through the Swanannoa valley and the Vanderbilt estate on Saturday, and a reception on Saturday night. The mayor of the city will formally welcome the party. The club will also make itself welco

> BUREAU OF NAVIGATION. Appointed.

Department, will expire December 16, and there is already speculation as to his sucown successor, but that he will remain in charge of the bureau only until February next, when Admiral Benham regires, and Mr. Jerome Carty of Philadelphia made next, when Admiral Benham regires, and an address yesterday on the discrimination that he will then take that officer's place

Atlantic have the rank of rear admiral. before his retirement and it is probable he will be accommodated. There are several three years afterward, in 1853, the American Board of Missions determined that the "Sandwich Islands, having been Christian applicants for the office of chief of the navigation bureau. Capt. R. D. Evans, naval secretary of the light house board. ized, shall no longer receive aid from the board," and in this year, 1873, the natives of generally regarded as having the best these islands are, there is every reas chance of appointment

More Banks Controller Eckels has approved the ap-

plications for authority for organization for "The First National Bank of Montevideo, Minn., made by M. E. Titus, Montevideo, Minn., and his associates, and "The Coshocton National Bank," Coshocton, Ohio, by T. C. Roche, Coshocton, Ohio, and his

The President today appointed D. M. Kilpatrick of Louisiana to be assistant treasintermittent neuralgia in his amputated urer of the United States at New Orleans,

associates.

BAD FOR HAWAII.

The Administration Wars Upon Religion and Good Government.

A DISREPUTABLE GANG.

"Mark Twain."

ABOUT THE MISSIONARIES.

There is nothing more remarkable in the extraordinary policy of the administration in its support of a rotten monarchy in Hawali than its attitude of hostility to the predominating American interests in the islands, and to the grand missionary element that has built up these interests and established all there is in Hawaii of rement, good laws, and good society. At the same time that our government has given the cold shoulder to the missionary party, it has affiliated with the lawless gang of "allens," the gamblers, the lobbyists, the lottery promoters, the coolie runners, the opium smugglers, the hula dance pimps, and the whole unwholesome crowd, the Blount seems to have applied at Honolulu for information in regard to the situation

One of the most loud-mouthed of the mis sionary haters, who bears the sonorous title of Caesar Celso Moreno, seems to have secured the ear of the Secretary of State; and the New York Herald, in its zeal in be-half of its latest sensational fad, the restoring of a deposed opera bouffe queen, gives the use of its columns to Moreno for the most atrocious villification of the missionaries. Here is one of the latest of Moreno's anti-missionary outputs in the

"Due to the Missionaries."

"Probably the happiest man in Washington over the President's action in the Hawaiian matter is Senor Celso Caesar Moreno. Senor Moreno has ardently espoused the cause of Queen Lilluokalani. From the first day the sensational tidings of her overthrow were received here he has been in close correspondence with the members of the queen's former cabinet and probably knows as much about the incident which brought about the queen's overthrow as any man now in Washington outside of the President and his cabinet.

of the Fresident and his cabinet.

"All of Hawaii's troubles," said Mr. Moreno, "is due to the missionaries and their descendants now residing in that country. They have been the disturbing element for years. The great majority of them are of American birth, but, seeing the advantages to be gained by becoming Hawaiian citigained by becoming Hawaiian citizens, they quickly took out natura papers. They identified themselve trade and commerce and also became prominent in politics. King Kalakaua often said that the misonaries were at the bottom of the troubles

in his kingdom. I told him that he ought to get rid of them or they would eventually destroy both his government and peo-ple. I also expressed myself freely to the queen on this subject. They replied that such a thing would never happen. But it "There was a revolution in Hawaii. The

missionaries bribed ex-Minister Stevens to help them by calling the marines on shore and aid them in deposing the queen. This I know to be a fact through correspondence I know to be a fact through correspondence which I have conducted with the quee herself and several members of her

Who the Missionaries Are Now if the Herald had a longer memory it would be aware of the fact that no stronger testimony to the high character of

the missionaries and the great value of their work in the Sandwich Islands has ever been given than that written by Charles Nordhoff, whose discreditable mission it now is, by order of the Herald, to endeavor to undo the noble work of those same missionaries. Nordhoff's Tribute to the Missionaries

Here is what Charles Nordhoff says about

"Honolulu, being the capital of the king

the missionaries in his book on Hawaii:

dom, contains the government offices; and you will perhaps be surprised, as I was, to find an excellent public hospital, a reform school and other proper and well managed \$2,654,699 in 1893 as compared with \$12,464 in charities. As you ride about the suburbs 1892. For the ten months the exports of silof Honolulu, and later as you travel abou the islands, more and more you will be impressed with a feeling of respect and admiration for the missionaries. Whatever of material prosperity has grown up her is built on their work, and could not have existed but for their preceding labors; and you see in the spirit of the people, in their often quaint habits, in their universal education, in all that makes these island the Puritans who came here but fifty years ago to civilize a savage nation, and done their work so thoroughly that, though the Hawaiian people become tinct, it would require a century literate the way-marks of that han determined New England men and women have been singularly undervalued at home lands and remain there even a mo out feeling proud that the civilization which has here been created in so marvelshort a time was the work of his coumen and women; and if you make the quaintance of the older missiona lies, you will not leave them with personal esteem for their characters, well as admiration of their work. To did not only form a written language translation of the Scriptures and of a hymn ok; they did not merely gather the peop in churches and their children into schools but they guided the race, slowly and with immense difficulty, toward Christian ilization; and though the Hawaiian i more a perfect Christian than the New I The term of Commodore F. M. Ramsay er or Massachusetts man, and though ther as chief of the bureau of navigation, Navy are still traces of old customs and super stitions, these missionaries completely that even in Honolulu people leave their houses open all day and un-locked all night without thought of theft; and there is not a country in the where the stranger may travel in such In 1820 the first missionaries landed of the shores of these islands, and Mrs. Lucy G. Thurston, one of those who came in that year, still lives, a bright, active old lady, with a shrewd wit of her own. Thirty-

> believe, the most generally educated peo-ple in the world. There is scarcely a Hawaiian—man, woman or child—of sult-able age but can both read and write. All the towns and many country possess substantial stone or, more often framed churches, of the oddest New Eng. gland pattern; and a compulsory education law draws every child into school, while a special tax of \$2 on every voter, and a special tax of \$2 on every voter. additional general tax, provides schools a Nor was exile from their homes and kindred the only privation the missionaries suffered. They came among a people so vile that they had not even a co of right or wrong; so prone to murder and pillage that the first Kamehameha, the conqueror, gave as excuse for his conqu

that it was necessary to make the paths